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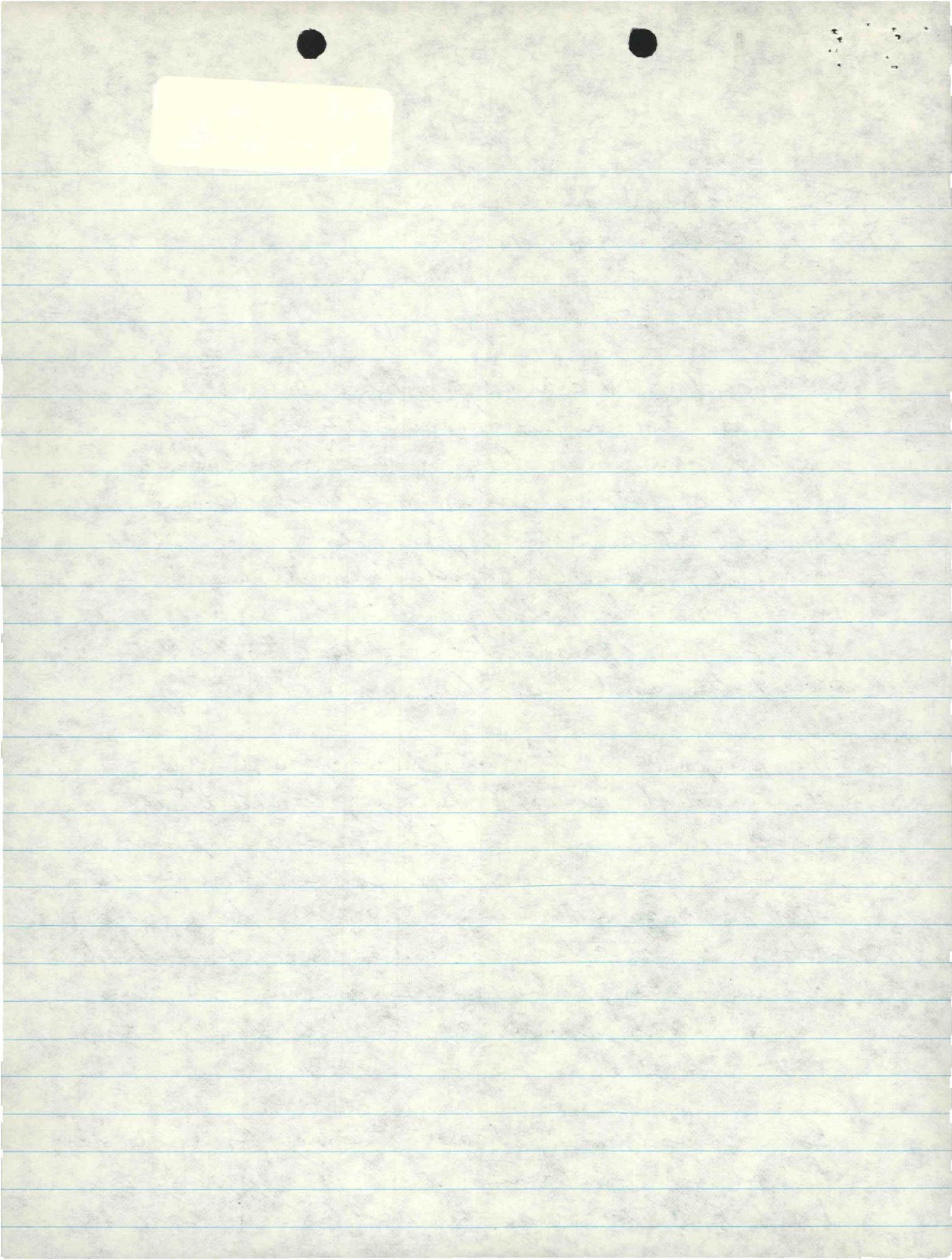
TO : Roger M. Lunnis  
FROM : Robert E. Leeninger ↙  
RE : Reilly Tar  
DATE : 8-31-82

Did you set a date for  
Reilly's plan to be submitted.

On August 24 I attended a meeting between Reilly Tar and government representatives. At the meeting were Erica Solgin and David Hurd from DOJ, Steve Shatzman and Dennis Coyne from the state attorney general's office, state technical personnel, Reilly Tar's attorneys, Dr. Francis McMichael and John Crown from ERT (technical consultant to Reilly Tar), Paul Bitter and myself.

The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the remedial actions being planned by the government and to hear such proposals as Reilly Tar would have for remedial actions that it may be willing to undertake at the site. The attached correspondence (Superfund demand letter, Reilly Tar response, etc.) gives some background as to how this meeting came about.

Ed Schwartzbauer, lead attorney for Reilly Tar, began by explaining that the company had hired ERT to study the problem. He said that



They were not prepared at this time to present a final and comprehensive solution to the problems at the site but that Dr. Francis McMichael would present Reilly Tar's concepts as to how to solve the problems at the site.

Dr. McMichael then proceeded to discuss the situation at the site from the perspective of Reilly Tar. His main contention was that the majority of the problem could be taken care of by applying conventional treatment technology (filtration, chlorination, etc.) to the drinking water wells presently in place. He stated that this would provide an adequate supply of clear drinking water to the population in the area. He said that this technology would only be feasible if realistic drinking water standards were set for polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH).

Dr. McMichael then proceeded to discuss Reilly Tar's position with regard to the highly contaminated "source" areas. He agreed that such areas such as highly contaminated wells, the swampy area south of the site and other pockets of contamination may need to be addressed. He also said that there was no

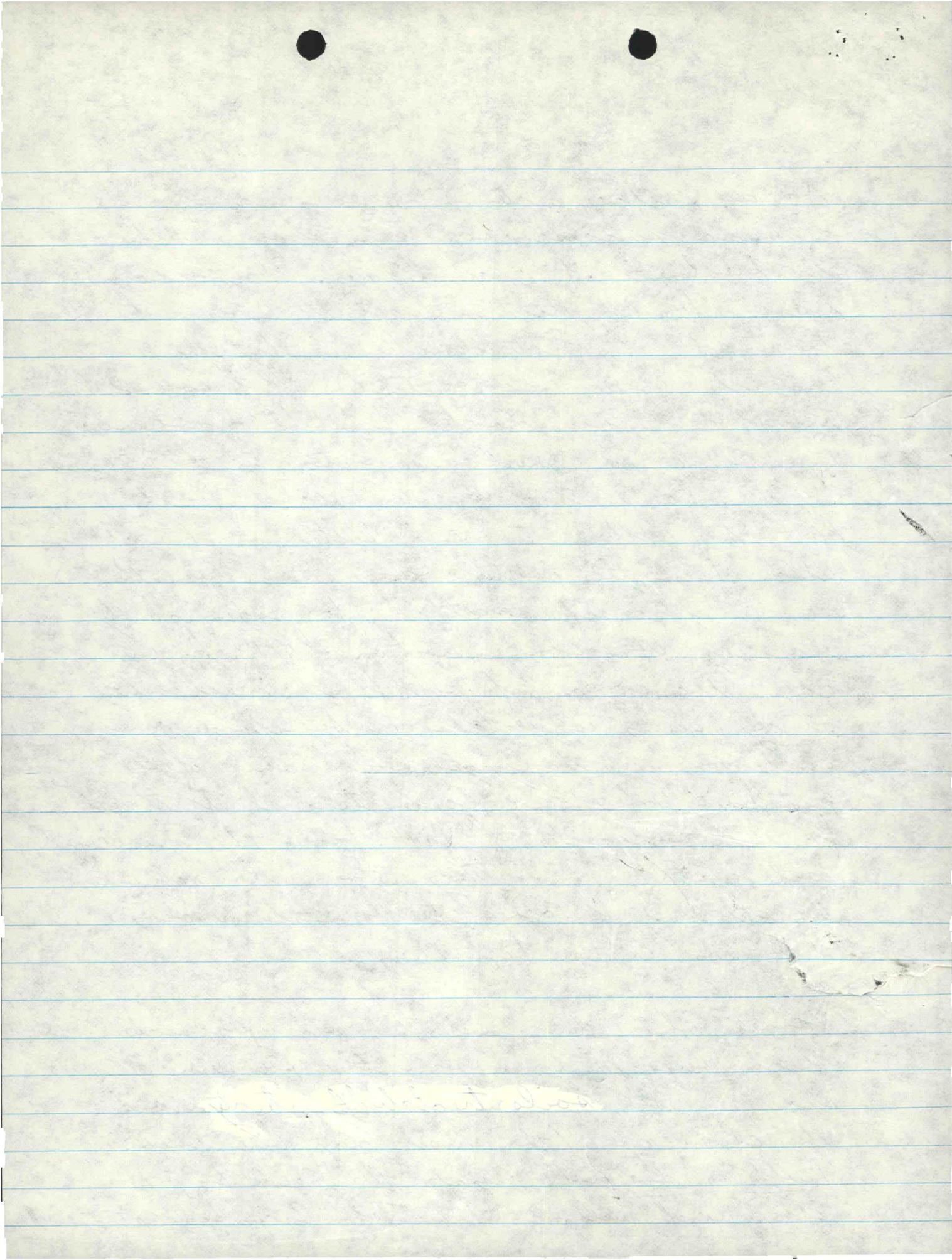
real need to be concerned about the transport of contaminants from the site because the restored drinking water wells would act as barrier wells once they were turned back on. He also said that the natural flow of the groundwater was towards the Mississippi River where it would eventually end up and no longer present a problem.

Mike Hansel, technical coordinator for the state, then addressed some of Dr. McMichael's points. He said that the restored municipal wells may not provide adequate pumping to adequately stop the plume of contaminants from reaching other communities. Other wells may be needed to provide an effective barrier well system. He said that a barrier well system may be important, especially if Philly Tar does not want to be held responsible for treating the municipal water supplies of other communities. He also stated that it was necessary to locate and address areas of high contamination so that the water will not have to be treated forever.

He also reacted to McMichael's discussion of water treatment. He said that while conventional treatment has worked for the treatment of

PAH in surface water, no evidence of similar success has been shown with the treatment of groundwater. The primary reason for skepticism with the conventional treatment of groundwater is that there is a much lower concentration of dissolved solids in groundwater for the PAH molecules to adhere to. Surface water, on the other hand, has many dissolved solids for the PAH to adhere to and filtration of such solids from the water has, consequently, been a successful method for significantly reducing the concentration of PAH. In any case, the scope of work for the treatability study being undertaken by Superfund does include a thorough evaluation of the possibility of using conventional treatment for the removal of PAH from the municipal well water. The study also will look into the efficacy of other treatment technologies, such as carbon filtration.

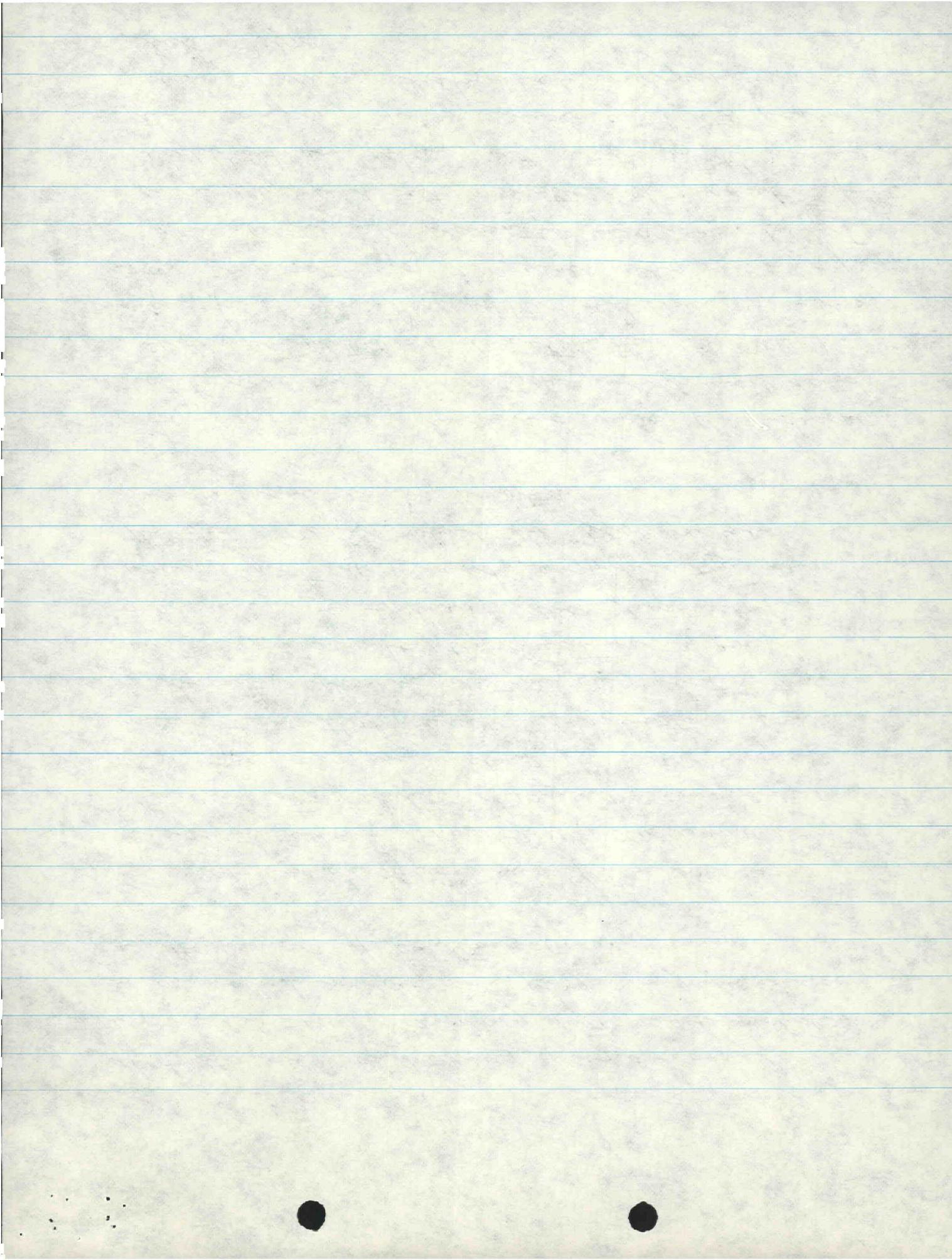
Hansel also discussed the other projects which Superfund is presently pursuing, such as the well abandonment program and the clean up of the on-site deep well (well 23). Peilly Tar did not dispute the need for a clean up of well 23, but John Cram from EAT stated



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## Conclusions

This is the first time that Reilly Tar & Gas show an interest in taking on remedial actions at the site. They have indicated that something should be done to clean up the groundwater, control the source areas and control the spread of the plume of contamination. Ed Schwartzbauer stated that the company may be willing to pay for the water treatability study being conducted by Superfund. He also said that the company may submit a remedial plan for the site. He said that he would let us know whether they have a plan and will pay for the water treatability study in early October. An important step in getting Reilly Tar to clean up the site is that we all agreed upon a standard for PAH in the drinking water. The standard is 280 ppt non-carcinogenic PAH and 28 ppt carcinogenic PAH.

cc. Ullrich Constantelos  
Schaefer Bartell  
Bitter

